

MINERS AWARDED MORE PAY AND SHORTER DAY

Coal Commission Grants Ten Per Cent Increase In Wages—Formal Recognition of Union Not Obtained—Lawlessness in Anthracite Regions.

Governor Stone Justified For Calling Out Keystone State Militia—Employment of Boycott and Blacklist Denounced—So, Too, Are Paid Deputies.

The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike, was given out to the public yesterday.

The report is signed by all the members of the commission and is dated March 18. In brief the commission recommends:

A general increase in wages, amounting, in most instances, to 10 per cent.

Some decrease of time.

Settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

Minimum wage and a sliding scale.

Against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union.

Awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1904.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

I. The commission adjudges and awards: That an increase of 10 per cent over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage, and other work, for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award, and also to the legal representatives of such contract miners as may have died since November 1, 1902. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

II. The commission adjudges and awards: That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and a like allowance shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since November 1, 1902, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902; and were they are now working eight-hour shifts, the eight-hour shift be continued, and those engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

Relief on Sunday. Holding engineers and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in hoisting water, who are employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and a like allowance shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since November 1, 1902, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week, or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902.

The commission adjudges and awards that firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and a like allowance shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since November 1, 1902, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week, or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902.

The commission adjudges and awards that all employees or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards, be paid an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and a like allowance shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since November 1, 1902, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week, or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902.

III. The commission adjudges and awards: That during the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined, shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement.

IV. The commission adjudges and awards: That any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employees, which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, and the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee, to be called a board of conciliation, to

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION MAKES PUBLIC ITS REPORT

Increase in wages recommended. Shorter hour day endorsed. Social condition held to be good. Boycott condemned. Employment of deputies not favored. Child labor denounced. Adams plan of arbitration approved. Mining industry classed as dangerous. Blacklist system regarded as "reprehensible and cruel." Strike not warranted by questions involved. Sliding scale endorsed. Loss in wages, \$25,000,000. Decrease in production, \$46,000,000. Relief funds expended, \$1,500,000. Decrease in freight receipts, \$28,000,000. Aggregate loss, \$100,000,000.

consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided.

That in any case there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person.

The board of conciliation thus constituted, shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy, and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party, and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed as the request of said board by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises.

The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators' or miners' organizations having the right, at any time when a controversy is not pending to show their representation thereon.

At all hearings before said board of parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select.

No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

Miners to Fix Scale. V. The commission adjudges and awards: That whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check dock bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighmen and check dock bosses shall be fixed, collected, and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote, elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check dock bosses, out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

VI. The commission adjudges and awards: That mine cars shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and that there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators, and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

VII. The commission adjudges and awards: That in all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners shall be based upon the cars in use, the topping required and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

VIII. The commission adjudges and awards: That the following sliding scale of rates shall be effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

Sliding Scale Provided. The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of, and the minimum under, the sliding scale.

For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white-ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation thereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award.

That is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton, the compensation will be increased 1 per cent, to continue until the price falls below \$4.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators

in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

Must File Reports. In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded: That all coal-operating companies file at once with the United States Commissioner of Labor a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they existed April 1, 1902.

IX. The commission adjudges and awards: That no person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and that there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

X. The commission adjudges and awards: That all contract miners be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day, a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employees, when paid, shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

IX. The commission adjudges and awards: That the awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1904; and that any employee, or group of employees, violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and further, that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employees, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

COMMISSION POINTS TO DEEDS OF LAWLESSNESS

An interesting chapter in the findings is devoted to a discussion of "discrimination, lawlessness, boycotting, and blacklisting," and therein some plain words are spoken. "It is admitted," says the report, "that disorder and lawlessness were incident to the strike. The history is stained with a record of riot and bloodshed, culminating in three murders, unprovoked save by the fact that two of the victims were asserting their right to work, and another, as an officer of the law, was performing his duty in attempting to preserve the peace. Men who chose to be employed, or who remained at work, were assaulted and threatened, and they and their families terrorized and intimidated. In several instances the houses of such workmen were dynamited, or otherwise assaulted, and the lives of unoffending women and children put in jeopardy. The armed guards, employed to protect the collieries and the men who worked them, appear not to have been an unnecessary precaution, and the governor of the State was, as the evidence before the commission shows, justified in calling out the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth to preserve its peace and vindicate its laws.

The resentment expressed by many persons connected with the strike, at the presence of the armed guards and militia of the State, does not argue well for the peaceable character and purposes of such persons. In making this arraignment we are not un mindful of what appears to be the fact, that the mine workers of the anthracite region are, in the main, well disposed and good citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Boycott Condemned. The boycott is condemned as immoral and anti-social, a "practice which would be outside the pale of civilized war. In civilized warfare, women and children and the defenseless are safe from attack, and a code of honor controls the parties to such warfare which cries out against the boycott we have in view. Cruel and cowardly are terms not too severe by which to characterize it.

"Closely allied to the boycott is the blacklist. This system is as reprehensible and as cruel as the boycott, and should be frowned down by all humane men." Among the general recommendations, with which the report concludes, the following are of particular weight and importance: "The commission thinks that the practice of employing deputies upon the request and at the expense of employers, instead of throwing the whole responsibility of preserving peace and protecting property upon the county and State officers, is one of doubtful wisdom, and perhaps tends to invite conflicts between such officers and idle men rather than to avert them.

"The employment of what are known as 'coal and iron policemen' by the coal mining companies, while a necessary thing, as militates against the purpose for which they are employed. Although, as a whole, the coal and iron policemen were men of good character, there were a sufficient number of bad characters to discredit the efforts of the whole body. Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances in

diction conferred upon it by the submission.

"Whatever the jurisdiction of this commission under the submission may be, the suggestion of a working agreement between employers and employees embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining is one which the commission believes contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining regions, but it does not see that, under the terms of the submission from which the powers of the commission are derived, such an agreement can be made to take the place of, or become part of, its award.

Plan to Arbitrate.

"The commission agrees that a plan under which all questions of difference between the employer and his employees shall first be considered in conference between the employer or his official representative and a committee, chosen by his employees from their own ranks, is most likely to produce satisfactory results and harmonious relations."

The commission has outlined a plan for the execution of trade agreements in the anthracite region, which is printed in the appendix. The report says: "The commission is of the opinion, that some satisfactory method for the adjustment of grievances (the demand which is embodied in the fourth claim) should be imposed by its award, and it supplies therefor the machinery for adjusting any disagreement that may arise under the award along the lines demanded by the Mine Workers in a broader scope of applicability.

WAGES OF MINE WORKERS ARE NOT INSUFFICIENT

The commission finds that the conditions of the life of mine workers outside the mines do not justify the contention, to its full extent, that the annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living. During the last twenty years a general though gradual improvement in miners' houses has taken place. The percentage of employees living in company houses is found to be not large.

The commission also finds that the social conditions obtaining in the communities made up largely of mine workers are good. The number of churches in proportion to the population is rather above the average. The contention of the miners that the wages of contract miners are so low as to force the children into the breakers and mills, is declared to be not fully sustained.

The commission does not find that the wages of contract miners in the anthracite fields are lower than those paid in the bituminous fields. The average daily rate of earnings does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries requiring equal skill and training. The annual earnings of contract miners range between \$50 and \$60. The mining industry should be classed as one of the dangerous industries of the country, ranking with several of the most hazardous.

COMMISSION POINTS TO DEEDS OF LAWLESSNESS

An interesting chapter in the findings is devoted to a discussion of "discrimination, lawlessness, boycotting, and blacklisting," and therein some plain words are spoken. "It is admitted," says the report, "that disorder and lawlessness were incident to the strike. The history is stained with a record of riot and bloodshed, culminating in three murders, unprovoked save by the fact that two of the victims were asserting their right to work, and another, as an officer of the law, was performing his duty in attempting to preserve the peace. Men who chose to be employed, or who remained at work, were assaulted and threatened, and they and their families terrorized and intimidated. In several instances the houses of such workmen were dynamited, or otherwise assaulted, and the lives of unoffending women and children put in jeopardy. The armed guards, employed to protect the collieries and the men who worked them, appear not to have been an unnecessary precaution, and the governor of the State was, as the evidence before the commission shows, justified in calling out the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth to preserve its peace and vindicate its laws.

The resentment expressed by many persons connected with the strike, at the presence of the armed guards and militia of the State, does not argue well for the peaceable character and purposes of such persons. In making this arraignment we are not un mindful of what appears to be the fact, that the mine workers of the anthracite region are, in the main, well disposed and good citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Boycott Condemned.

The boycott is condemned as immoral and anti-social, a "practice which would be outside the pale of civilized war. In civilized warfare, women and children and the defenseless are safe from attack, and a code of honor controls the parties to such warfare which cries out against the boycott we have in view. Cruel and cowardly are terms not too severe by which to characterize it.

"Closely allied to the boycott is the blacklist. This system is as reprehensible and as cruel as the boycott, and should be frowned down by all humane men." Among the general recommendations, with which the report concludes, the following are of particular weight and importance: "The commission thinks that the practice of employing deputies upon the request and at the expense of employers, instead of throwing the whole responsibility of preserving peace and protecting property upon the county and State officers, is one of doubtful wisdom, and perhaps tends to invite conflicts between such officers and idle men rather than to avert them.

"The employment of what are known as 'coal and iron policemen' by the coal mining companies, while a necessary thing, as militates against the purpose for which they are employed. Although, as a whole, the coal and iron policemen were men of good character, there were a sufficient number of bad characters to discredit the efforts of the whole body. Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances in

the coal regions during the strike grew out of their presence."

Child Labor Denounced.

The employment of immature children is condemned. "Infancy should be protected against the physical and moral influences of such employment, and there ought to be a more rigid enforcement of the laws which now exist."

The commission cannot see its way to recommend the adoption of compulsory arbitration. "We do believe, however, that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies when they arise." The commission approves the plan of Charles Francis Adams, proposing an act to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, which authorizes the President to appoint a commission whenever the occasion may make such action necessary. "With a few slight modifications," the commission advises the President, "such an act would, in the opinion of the commission, meet just such an emergency as that which arose last summer in the anthracite coal regions, and we submit it to you for your consideration."

In its conclusion, the commission says: "In the opinion of the commission the questions involved in this controversy were not of such importance as to justify forcing upon the public consequences so fraught with danger to the peace and good order, as well as to the well-being and comfort of society, if neither party could have made concessions to avoid a result so serious, an arbitration would have prevented the extremity which was reached."

THREE MILLIONS IN WAGE ARREARS DUE COAL MINERS

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 21.—The 10 per cent increase granted generally to the mine workers by the strike commission will give them, as back wages, close upon three million dollars. The award, as far as wages are concerned, takes effect from November 1, and since then the miners have worked, including this full month, about 120 days. This will give them, as nearly as can now be roughly

estimated, back wages amounting to \$2,900,000.

The coal companies are unable to say when they will be able to make up the accounts and pay this amount. The work will require several weeks, but they hope to be able to pay it all off before the end of April.

Thomas D. Nichols, president of this district, when asked this morning what he thought of the award, said that he would not express an opinion until he had read it in full and carefully digested it.

CLEVELAND PLANS FISHING TRIP IN THE BERKSHIRES

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 21.—Lucius Moore, of Tyringham, where Richard Watson Gilder has a summer residence, has received word from former President Grover Cleveland that he will visit the Berkshires early in May for a week's trout fishing. Mr. Cleveland and family were in Tyringham in 1901, when the former President narrowly escaped arrest at the hands of a game warden, who alleged that he caught a black bass three-quarters of an inch less in length than the law allowed. He was also ordered away from the trout brook by a Tyringham farmer.

PRIVATE DALZELL BETTER.

The condition of J. M. ("Private") Dalzell, who has been ill with pneumonia, is much improved, and his physician says that it will be but a short time before he is able to be about. Mr. Dalzell has been ill for five weeks, in which time he has been the subject of much attention from comrades in the Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Dalzell is sixty-four years old and his recovery from the severe attack of pneumonia is regarded as somewhat unusual.

MR. CAMP'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Francis Edward Camp took place at Trinity Church yesterday, the Rev. R. P. Williams officiating. Interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery. Mr. Camp was well known in musical circles, having served as organist and choir master in several of the large churches. He is survived by a wife and three children.

PSYCHO AND THE APOLLO

The New Piano Playing Attachment Introduced by Psycho Has Taken Washington by Storm.

Plays the Most Difficult Music With Perfect Accuracy and Expression.

Psycho, the wonderful man-or-wax mystery, which recently appeared at the Broadway Piano Warehouse, 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue, was instrumental in introducing to Washington the most remarkable self-playing piano attachment yet produced. It is called the Apollo Piano Player, and marks the beginning of a new era in the manufacture of these instruments. Heretofore the prices have been so high as to be almost prohibitive to the great majority, but now the prices for the Apollo Piano Player have been placed so low that no one can afford to be without one.

Many people own pianos who do not know how to play or who play only the simplest music. To these the real music must be made available. The key that will unlock the vast treasures of music and entertainment, and which are stored in the piano, and which enables everyone to enjoy "music that is music" without taking one single music lesson—and "without spending even so much as an hour in study."

There are several styles of Apollo to select from. The Apollo Grand—suitable for grand pianos and use in concert halls and theaters—costs \$300. The Apollo, which is the popular style for home use and is beautifully case in dark mahogany or walnut, at \$250.

And the Apolloette, which contains all the works and mechanism of the Apollo, but is smaller and not so elaborately carved. This is only \$150—bringing it within the reach of everyone.

Any of the above styles, in both new as well as slightly used Apollo, may be obtained at the Broadway Piano Warehouse on easy terms if desired. Why not investigate this wonderful piano player, read the literature describing its many manifold advantages, and come in and hear it play the most difficult compositions? Visitors are always welcomed at Broadway's, and questions cheerfully answered whether you propose purchasing an Apollo at once or not.

CONGRESSIONAL 35c lb.
COFFEE, 35c lb.
GREAT & PACIFIC
ATLANTIC TEA CO.,
Corner Seventh and E.

MODE PAPER PATTERNS
10c
"Are the Best."
T. B. Rheinhardt & Sons.
Established 1876.
10c

LININGS.
Linings of "standard quality" are the only kind we handle; special prices for Monday.
Dressmakers' KID CAMBRIC, in black and all colors, also white; LENO, plain or cross-barred, in black, white, or gray; 36 value, Monday, **37c**
PERCALINE, for drop skirts and underlinings, 36 inches wide; our regular price is 10c, elsewhere 15c value; Monday for **87c**
BLACK MERCERIZED SATEN, fast guaranteed black; 20c value, suitable for waists, 36 inches wide; drop skirts, etc.; Monday, **12c**
MERCERIZED ITALIAN CLOTH, the "King Edward" brand, fast black and 46 colors; 26 value, 36 inches wide, high satin lustre; Monday, **22c**
SHRUNK LINEN LENO, light as a feather; an ideal stiffening for spring and summer dresses; Monday, white, tan, black or gray, **12c**

Silk Bargains.
No need to preface this announcement with high flown phrases of self-praise. We would that you judge us by the merchandise and prices "sold with our personal guarantee" since 1876.
CORDED WASH SILK, pretty colored stripes, also all white; the kind retailed everywhere at 35c; our price is 25c; Monday special **19c**
HONGKONG CORDS, a beautiful soft high luster silk in all colors, with white corded effect; also plain black or plain white; a great 25c value; "guaranteed to wash;" Monday, **39c**
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, very heavy high luster, non-crushable quality; 21 inches wide; 75c value, for Monday **59c**
PEAU DE CREPE AND PEAU DE LEVANT, 24 inches wide; pure silk; all colors; will wash; high luster; for **79c**
GRENADINE PURE SILK, fast black, new satin and corded stripe effects; a great \$1 value; 45 inches wide, Monday for **69c**

FOULARD SILKS, navy or black ground, with scroll or plain dots; 22 inches wide; pure silk; a regular 50c quality; our usual price 35c; Monday, Special **33c**
DAMES-BROCHE FOULARDS, soft high luster, beautiful, new clear designs, in exclusive patterns, all the spring shades are here; a regular 50c value; 24 inches wide; for **\$1.00**
BLACK 24-INCH TAFETA, rustle quality; all silk, "guaranteed for wear;" a \$1.25 value for **79c**
"Line your gown with silk!" GUARANTEED TO WEAR COLORED TAFETA, 20 inches wide; 54 shades; rustle quality for **59c**
LIBERTY SATIN, beautiful soft, high luster finish; white; all light and dark colors; also black; 75c quality; will not run; all silk; special Monday **59c**

Dress Goods Bargains.
When you patronize this department you avail yourself of our twenty-seven years' experience and purchase the best merchandise obtainable at the least possible price.
A lot of PLAIDS suitable for waists, child's wear, kimono, etc.; double width; worth 12c to 18c per yard; half wool, for **57c**
CHEVIOT SERGE all-wool, double warp, 44 inches wide, a great 50c value; all the colors are here; Monday **39c**
ALL-WOOL COVERT CLOTH in all colors; 54 inches wide; also BLACK BROADCLOTH 32 inches wide; \$1 and \$1.25 value; Monday **88c**
ALL-WOOL DRESS PATTERN—choice of black or colors, with entire linings, findings, etc., complete; the materials are all wool... **\$3.98**
Notice—The fabrics are: Batiste, Voile, Granite, Whipcord, Checks, and Flannel Suitings.

Domestics.
"Standard Domestics" are the only kind we handle. Fast colors and satisfactory wear guaranteed.
AMOSKEAG and LANCASTER best Apron Gingham; everyone will recognize this; a great bargain; Monday, day for **57c**
AMOSKEAG BED TICKING—fast colored stripe; 15c value; for **9c**
CHECKED LINEN GLASS TOWELING, good value, fast colored pin checks, 10c value, for **5c**
YARD-WIDE PERCALE—new, fresh stock of full prices on light or dark grounds; this is a regular 10c fast colored value, for **67c**
BARNABY GINGHAMS 32 inches wide, known as a 15c value. We have about 20 pieces, fast colors in plain and fancy designs; beautiful new merchandise, Monday, for **10c**

Lace Bargains.
This is a Lace season and we arise to the occasion with larger assortments and lower prices.
ESCURIAL, VENICE, and CHANTILLY LACE, applique bands and insertings, 1 to 7 inches wide; worth 25c to \$1.00 per yard. On center table choice for only **19c**
TOUCHON LACES and insertings, about 40,000 yards; worth from 8c to 15c per yard; fast edges, beautiful new styles **27c**
ALL-OVER LACES in Silk or Venice "grape patterns" and drawwork effects; butter color, cream, white, ecru, and black; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Choice, yard, **\$1.00**

Ready-to-Wear Skirts==Waists.
We are as particular about the STYLE and SET of the modest priced garment as we are about the highest price it may command.
Woolen Walking Skirts, \$1.39 Each.
"Not more than one to a customer." 37½ Wool Walking Skirts, "perfect fit," worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 each; new wide five-gore effect; tailor stitched; all sizes; black, brown, tan, gray, and NAVY.
Black Silk Dress Skirts.
Made of Peau de Soie or Taffeta; all sizes; plain or applique trimmed. \$15.00 values. Monday for **\$9.98**

Pongee Silk Waists 98c Each
White, pink, light blue, tan, old rose, and green, in dot or stripe effect; will wash; new drop stitch sleeves; all sizes. A \$5.00 waist, for **98c**
Peau de Soie Silk Waists, \$2.98
Black, pink, light blue, white, reseda, and navy; all sizes, in the new plaited waist drop stitch tucked effects; large puff sleeves; all sizes. A \$4.50 waist—Monday for **\$2.98**
WHITE or BLACK SILK WAISTS with lace yoke and sleeves, in sizes 32 to 44—the new—plaited 1903 style. A \$5 waist for only **\$3.98**

Money Refunded if Merchandise Returned is in Good Order.
30c all sizes Lisle Gloves. 2 cheap-knit fitting—silk stitching—all colors. **18c pair.**
SILK HOUSE
216-218 7th Street.
50c value Belts, **25c**
Plaited Satin or Silk Belts, with the new triple buckles, something new and stylish.